

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 29, 1864-w&twSm.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY.....OCTOBER 31, 1864.

To the People of Kentucky—Some Facts for their Consideration.

We would urge every man in Kentucky to read the article we here append. It is from the pen of E. D. Mansfield, Esq., and appeared in the Cincinnati Gazette of October 27. The facts stated are true, beyond any successful controversy.

It is not probable that the vote of Kentucky will be important in the decision of the Presidential question. But it is important to every honest, well-meaning citizen of Kentucky that he should take that position before his country and posterity which he intends to take, and which he is willing to abide by. All the States of the Republic have some peculiar interest. These particular interests should, within reasonable limits, be respected. Even in regard to the extreme South they should be respected; and it was only when that section determined to extend its peculiar interests and doctrines over the whole territory of the United States that there was any difficulty.

Kentucky had with this extreme South a common interest in slavery. Because of this fact the South claimed Kentucky as a party to the rebellion. Her people were divided in opinion, overrun with armies and is even now made a scene of robbery and murder by highwaymen, under the name of guerrillas.

From this scene of civil and military misfortune what can save her? Is she to continue to be crushed between the upper and nether millstones? The only power on earth to save her is the Government of the United States. But against this Government the whole power of the rebellion (including thousands of Kentucky's own sons) is engaged. It is a question of life or death. It is one which has two sides; and it is wholly impossible to avoid being on one or the other. You see either for maintaining this Government in full force over this whole country, or you are against it. You have a right to be on either, but you cannot be on both. This is a case which admits of no compromise whatever. This war is a fact—representative of all the questions, interests and opinions of any importance—or the nature, duties, and destiny of this Government. If the theory of Southern politicians is true, that the States can arrest the functions of the Government at their pleasure, and that slavery is a divine institution, on the same level with marriage and family government—for these are the exact doctrines of the South—the days of this Republic will be as brief as those of any which Greece or Italy produced. They will be much briefer for no Republic on earth hastened to an untimely end at the speed with which this will, a rebellion, founded on such ideas, is successful. You can only be on one side of this question. Whatever side you are on, we do not now seek to change your real settled opinions. What we want you to do is to take, in fact, the side you intend to take and stand by for all time. You ask why should this be doubted? Are we not intelligent people? Assuredly we are. But the hurry of events, and the multiplicity of facts is so great, that any one may be excused for not remembering them in order. We are now about to call your attention to a Kentucky record, and only a Kentucky record. You are asked in Kentucky to vote for General McClellan as President. We have no time to discuss his utter unfitness for such a place. Your minds have been turned from that to the discussion of the war. Well then, McClellan was nominated on the Chicago platform. That platform asserts, first, that the war is "unjust," and second, that there ought to be an immediate "cessation of hostilities." Now, you observe that neither General McClellan nor Mr. Pendleton have denied one word of that platform—not a word of it. General McClellan indeed says he is for war for the Union, but denies no word of the platform; and a cessation of hostilities is his mode of carrying on war. The rebels will ask for no longer cessation of hostilities than he made at Manassas and Antietam. At any rate, candidates are the creatures of their parties, and no man should be either asked or trusted to betray his friends.

Now to the Kentucky Record. What have you Kentuckians done about this Chicago platform, and what are you expected to do? Kentuckians, don't you know that this Chicago platform originated in Kentucky, and that you have voted upon and decided it? Don't you know that? The fact is, the whole case arose in Kentucky. You decided it, and you are now required, by some of your leaders, to reverse that decision. Have you really changed your minds, or can these men make you do what you do not intend to do? Let us see. Here is the Record: On Thursday night, January 29th, 1863, there was a meeting of so-called "Democratic" members of the Legislature of Kentucky. Johnson, of Scott county, was President, and Grover, of Hancock, Secretary. Grover (we believe from Owen) moved a set of resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The preamble accused the Administration of every conceivable wrong, outrage and usurpation, couched in language so violent and bombastic that Mr. Grover proved his legitimate descent from the great orators of the South. The main points of the resolutions were, that Lincoln's proclamations of September, 1862, and January, 1863, were not warranted by any code, civil or military, and "not to be submitted to by a people jealous of their liberties," and second, that Kentucky will unite with the "Democracy of the Northern States" in bringing about a speedy termination of the war, and for this end "we insist upon a suspension of hostilities and an armistice, to enable the belligerents to agree upon terms of peace." There you have the Chicago Platform, almost in its very words. This is a strange coincidence, but no stranger than the fact that the same tree should have the same leaves. All these proceedings had one common origin. That origin was Jefferson Davis and the rebel Government. The rebels know very well that they cannot continue the war much longer, and that all the talk about fighting on without their towns and keeping up guerrillas is idle talk. They don't want to submit; and if they do not, they will be destroyed. To avoid either of these they got up the scheme of an armistice, cessation of hostilities, a National Convention and a compromise, which they think can be gradually brought about. This was their scheme, and no one with his eyes open can doubt it. Events and facts on every hand prove it. The communications of the loyal Government with their friends in the loyal States, is perfect and frequent. Vallandigham announced the same thing in substance. Clay, Holcomb and Sanders went to Niagara to perfect the ar-

rangements with the Chicago Convention. But the most convincing fact is the course of the secessionists in England. They not only heard of his scheme, (receiving it, doubtless, directly from the rebels at Richmond,) but believed it would be successful so far that they conducted commercial and financial affairs on that assumption, till they began to find out their mistake, and suffer the consequences. England was never so firmly for her faith in Southern rebels. Let it be so. If men will side with crime and evil, the retributions of Providence will sooner or later overtake them. Let us proceed. Chicago (in spirit full of treason) accepted the rebel scheme, and with it accepted a Kentucky delegation of the Democratic party, which met at Frankfort, 29th of January, 1863, and accepted their platform, proposed by Grover, and unanimously adopted, and said 29th of January, by said "Democratic party," that there should be "a suspension of hostilities," &c., &c. Such was the origin of the Chicago Convention, and such the principles of which Gen. McClellan is to be the representative. Now let us go back to the Kentucky record, and see what Kentucky did in the matter. The meeting at Frankfort called a Convention to meet on the 18th of February, nominate candidates, appoint Commissioners, &c. When the Convention met—Col. Gilbert commanding the United States military forces—dispersed the Convention as disloyal and traitorous. It must be remarked that the original meeting had denounced the taking of "bay," "boats" and other provender for the army. On the receipt of this intelligence, Mr. Powell, the "Democratic" Senator from Kentucky, flushed with "Democratic victories" in Ohio, New York, New Jersey, &c., denounced this proceeding of "a satrap of power." He declared that "nineteen-twentieths" of the Democratic people were for peace, and that these resolutions exhibited their opinions. He wanted the resolutions to go on record as a monument vindicating these true lovers of constitutional liberty. It was upon this occasion that Senator Wilson, of Mass., instantly rose and said: "I too desire to have it go upon the enduring records of the country, for these records will bear to all coming generations the damning evidence, the men who conceived that address, (the Frankfort Resolutions) the men who penned that address, and the men who signed that address, and the men who applauded that address, are traitors to their country and its democratic institutions." Such were the proceedings, so far, on the Frankfort Resolutions; that is the original of the Chicago platform. Let us now see what Kentucky did further.

Unable to have their secession Convention, the same set of persons put forth Chas. A. Wickliffe as their candidate for Governor. The Union Convention nominated Thos. E. Bramlette, for Governor, and he was elected by some 50,000 majority. That was the verdict of the people of Kentucky on the Chicago platform in 1863. You will remember that Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation had been issued months before that election, and that Kentucky acted with full knowledge of every fact which now exists.

You will next remark that since that time it has pleased the Louisville Journal, Mr. Bramlette, Mr. Jacob, and various other persons, whom you were accustomed to consider as Union men, to turn their coats and come out with a Democratic jacket; and not only that but a jacket out according to the pattern of Grover's resolutions, January 29, 1863, that is, the Chicago platform of 1864. It is of no consequence what the motive was; whether a love of slavery, a love of the "Constitution as it is," or an ambitious desire to make Kentucky a sort of stepping stone for the march of armies, parties and resolutions. There is the fact. They sat down at Chicago, cheek by jowl with the Secessionists of January 29th, 1863, and they expect you, people of Kentucky, to jump over the fence with them! They expect you to stand on the same platform, to-day, which you rejected with scorn and contempt in 1863! Is that your intention? Are you really the pretty little lambs who must follow the bellwethers wherever they lead? And will you tell the gallant soldiers of Kentucky that you are for a "cessation of hostilities," leaving the blood and bones of your loved dead in a foreign land? Leaving widows and orphans to seek the remains of husbands under a rebel flag and in a rebel land? That is what your "Conservative" leaders in Kentucky would have you do. They want you to leave your dead in a foreign land; to see the flag of rebellion fly over your face, and hear Georgia and South Carolina (as they did in 1828) again resolving they will buy no Kentucky hogs and hump. We don't much wonder at their rejecting the hump, for it is a dangerous article to them.

People of Kentucky! what can these "Conservatives" be after that they want you to turn your coats and jump the fence to follow them? We know nothing of motives, but professing they are afraid of losing slave property and getting negro equality. Well, suppose, Kentuckians, you begin an inquiry how many people in Kentucky are interested in slaves, and how much you are to lose by their getting drafted or running off? For, observe, Mr. Lincoln's proclamation don't touch slaves in Kentucky. In 1850 there were 38,000 persons in Kentucky who held slaves, of whom only 28,000 held more than one—that is, were really interested in slave property. Of these, many were women and orphans; very many more have gone into the rebel army and territory. It will be a very large estimate to say that 20,000 voters in Kentucky are in any way interested in the preservation of slavery. Many of them are poor men, not inclined to preserve slavery at the expense of their country. It comes, then, to this: that the "conservatives" of Kentucky want the great body of free independent voters in Kentucky to oppose the Administration; adopt the Chicago platform; make a "cessation of hostilities," acknowledge the independence of the rebel Confederacy, and curse Kentucky in future years, as she has been cursed in all the past, that they may serve the interests of a few slaveholders. That is the whole story of "conservative" politics, all told. Is that what you intend, to do, people of Kentucky? Do it, and posterity will never thank you for any noble part in preserving the Union and Liberty of your country. We are building monuments now on which undying epitaphs will be written. Shall it be said of us that we took part with those who would perpetrate fetters for the human race? Would you keep Kentucky far behind her sister States? Then follow these "conservative" gentlemen. Morrow, Oct. 25th. E. D. M.

The military style of dress is to be the ladies only wear the coming season. They are to have tight sleeves, coat tails, tunique jackets, and even caplets. In short, they are to dress as nearly alike the gentlemen as possible, provided the gentlemen be dressed a la militaire—the only exception being unmentionables.

Train on the Track!
Gen. Francis Train made a speech at Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, October 22, to an audience of about four thousand, which was all that could be crowded into the hall. Train was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and has been on intimate terms with the Democratic leaders, but having concluded that the whole Democratic concern was against the country, he is now bombarding the gunboat party. We make the following extracts:

I went to Chicago, you know. I think my sentiments are pretty well known by this time. I went to Washington to get the Convention postponed, and succeeded. They had packed the cards around McClellan, and I went to New York, and there they got "no" I went to Washington and got Cox and forty-four of these Democrats to sign a paper in favor of a postponement of the Convention. Belmont still refused. I then went to Thomas B. Florence, who was really the Chairman of the Committee, as Belmont was simply one of the bolters at Baltimore. The "writing was on the wall" now, and the Convention was postponed.

I went to Nebraska and was appointed a delegate from that territory to the Convention. I then saw Saunders and Clay and Tucker. I wanted to know what their terms were, and then I went to Chicago. The delegates were for McClellan, but I could see no difference between Lincoln and McClellan. I did not see where McClellan had the advantage of Lincoln; as he had advised him to do what he was censured for. I take the stump speeches of the Democrats at Chicago, against Lincoln, and will apply every one of them to McClellan. [Cheers.] They talk about illegal arrests. Who introduced them, if it was not McClellan in Maryland?

They talk about the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. I ask who ordered the suspension of the writ in the case of Judge Carmichael? You talk about a draft! Who recommended it? Look at McClellan's letter of the 7th of July when he was for emancipation as a "military necessity."

Yes, I saw that this "Democratic" party was simply after the public plunder. [Laughter and cheers.] I saw that "the cohesive power of public plunder" would be too much for them. If these Republicans, with their limited knowledge of the affairs of State, could manage to steal so much in so short a time, for God's sake what could we do who have had so much more experience. [Laughter and cheers.]

I will tell you who were my candidates. My candidates were the army and the navy. [Cheers.] My platform was to drive the French out of Mexico and England off the sea. [Cheers.] I said that my candidate was the man who had, at the commencement of the war, telegraphed to New Orleans, "if any many hauls down the American flag shoot him down." [Cheers.] My Vice President was the navy. I was a better man than that "Old Salamander," who chained himself to the masthead as he went into Mobile Bay. [Cheers.] This, these Democrats said, we won't do. Then it was that I saw treason. George B. McClellan is simply the chattel of Sam Barlow, and Sam Barlow is the mere chattel of August Belmont, and Belmont is the agent of the Rothschilds, who are the agents of the Confederate Government in England. [Cheers.] They are going on sending money through these agencies, to try to carry the State of Pennsylvania in November. [Cries.] "They can't do it!" When I saw this I thought it time for me to leave. They saw I was not for McClellan, and then it was they said, "You can't go with the Convention." I knew that the rules of Congress governed the Convention, and that a delegate for a territory could be admitted without the privilege of speaking. But it was quite nauseating to see the political magots moving around in that Convention. [Laughter.] They did not want a man there with an audience of 150,000 men back of him. Long went in, and found there was no "freedom of speech" in that Convention. It was the rule of the New York rowdies. I said, God bless my salvation, I told them it was time to think of the Union and the country, and that you couldn't do it on that platform. I found the Regency and the Rothschilds ruled the entire destiny of that Convention. I know no more pitiful sight than to see the Pennsylvania delegation cringing before these New York men. When New York took snuff, all Pennsylvania sneezed. [Laughter.] When New York laid an egg, all Pennsylvania cackled.

I had one hundred delegates to go for Dix. In the morning Pendleton told me, "So help me God, I will do all I can to beat McClellan," and I think he has. [Laughter.] At ten o'clock they offered him the Vice Presidency, and he went over! I saw Vallandigham at the breakfast table, and I said to him, "You have sold out the concern, and it can find it out I'll burst the whole thing." Vallandigham said, "Train, you talk too loud!" The next morning it was all closed out. Under the idea of "pup," they supposed there was nothing but what they could carry. I saw their platform. It was the most singular amalgamation of men and things I ever saw. Soon after, I wrote my opinion of it.

Resolved, In order to please the Trimmer War candidate, we have War.

Resolved, In order to please all, that the war goes on until we get in. [Laughter.]

Resolved, That we have a new jail.

Resolved, That the new jail stands where the old jail stood.

Resolved, That the old jail be not removed until the new jail be built. [Laughter.]

They nominated McClellan. They then came to me and said: "You'll join us?" I told them no much. They got them all. It was a big cheese and had been four years roasting, and it is seldom you get so many wharf rats in one box as they did at this Convention. [Laughter.] I came back to New York, and the only noise along the route I heard was the rattle of the cars, which seemed to say, "McClellan!" "McClellan!" and they tortured that into cheers for their candidate. [Laughter.]

I came to New York and the Regency offered me a seat in the cabinet. I told them I knew of forty-one appointments already. I told them that I recollected every vast possession, when the devil did not own a potato patch. [Laughter.] And when they gave cheers for McClellan, it reminded me of a whistling at a funeral. When Mr. Hall, the chairman of the Philadelphia committee to write to Mr. Train to stump the State, wrote to me, I said:

"Chicago Nomination—Positive Boil.
"October Elections—Comparative Boiler.
"November Elections—Superlative Boil."

I also said:
DIED.
November 8th, 1864.
The Democratic Party.
Disease—Party on the Brain.

I told these men they could not carry a State, and I sincerely believe that McClellan will not get one electoral vote. [Cheers.] I came here and was surprised to find that you had a distinction in your vote—a soldier's vote and a home vote. That idea is fatal to success. Who started the idea? Are the soldiers nobodies that they should not be included in the "home" vote? When you sent your dispatches over the country, why didn't you say, "we have given 15,000 to 20,000 against McClellan?" [Cheers.] I believe this distinction is nothing but a matter of betting between you men. But you have no right to bet when the country may be dying. [Cheers.]

You must be in earnest. I have never seen such a position as that occupied by the Democratic party to-day. Once the Democratic party had principles. If there was a war in Hungary, the party decided which side they were on. If there was a war anywhere over the world, the Democratic party had opinions; but for once they don't know when there is a great rebellion in our own country, which side they are on! I would like to know where McClellan is, and where the Democratic party is. McClellan is nothing but a political trickster. His letter is neither war nor peace. It is neither white nor black. It is neither male nor female! It is a political enigma, and there is nothing more of it.

I don't know what these men meant, but I went to them, and they promised me that if Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania went against them they would withdraw McClellan for Dix. I knew the loyal people would have gone for a loyal man, and that Mr. Lincoln himself would have gone for him, in order to save the country. [Cheers.] Mr. Ward (Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania) telegraphed that the Democrats had carried Pennsylvania by thirty thousand majority. [Laughter.] I afterward went to Mr. Ward and told him to call the Pennsylvania delegation together, in order to have the Convention reassemble. "What can I do?" says he. I said, "Call the Convention." He said, "It is too late—there is no time." Then I said, "If you don't do it I will stump the State of Pennsylvania against you." [Cheers.] Ward told me to go to some one else, and also that they were going to have a meeting at Harrisburg. I went to Drexel, and he sent me to Mr. Childs, the publisher, but they could not move. They were afraid of the Rothschilds! There is no individuality among any of these men. They simply sneeze when Belmont takes a pinch of snuff. I went to New York and saw Belmont. He said, "We have not Pennsylvania. I have got letters from all parts of the State." And yet I could see far enough in the future to know that he could not carry Pennsylvania by 50,000 shot. [Cheers.] I don't believe it.

Mr. Train drew an amusing caricature of the two candidates, represented by trains of cars—the Lincoln train carrying everything while the two-horse team of McClellan is left at Jersey.

I think there ought to be a large minority in the country. It is our safety. Now there don't seem to be a minority in the Union! I think McClellan should be satisfied with Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio, but he seems determined to carry all his friends with him. He is like the Irishman who was asked to buy a trunk. "And what for?" "To put your clothes in," said the storekeeper. "What, and go naked?" [Laughter.] I recommend Mr. McClellan to buy a trunk.

Mr. Train desired to say a few words on the subject of State rights or State sovereignty. Of all things he said doctrine, as laid down by the leaders of what has assumed the name of Democratic party, is the most absurd. Individuals make families, families make up the towns, towns make up the counties, counties make States, and States make up the Union, and the Union has a flag, and a contract called a Constitution, which delegated their State sovereignty and rights to that Constitution and that flag. No State has a right to coin money; no State has a right to pass laws, to levy taxes on imports; no State has a right to do anything that is not consistent with the great Constitution of the country; that document is the supreme law of the land. [Great applause.] No State has under that Constitution any right to alter that Constitution except by a convention of two thirds of the people; and yet the South when Ft. Sumter was fired upon, dispensed with that letter formally. Yet there are men in the North who are blind enough to follow the lead of August Belmont, the agent of Rothschild, and say they were right.

There are two parties—one that rejoices when our army captures forty-three pieces of artillery—[Cheers]—the other droop their heads in despondency, or swear "tis a lie." [Laughter and applause.] There are two parties—one puts up gold, when up goes the price of everything else; and the other is a party that believes success in our army will bring down the price of gold. [Applause.] There are men constantly hoping for reverses in our armies, that they may put up the price of gold in order to elect McClellan. Yet these men ask the poor man to vote for them. He would not say that the Democratic party was composed of traitors, but he well knew the leaders of that party are traitors to it, and are selling it out as sheep are sold in the shambles. [Applause.] He stood here as the representative of the people, not of a party or part of a party, and we say down with the politicians and up with the people. [Tremendous applause from all parts of the room.] We will never save the country by letting such politicians rule as Belmont, the agent of the Rothschilds of England. [Applause.] He had said that in the case of the riot in New York, the voice of the people there was the voice of the devil. [Laughter and applause.]

In a conversation with Gov. Seymour, in presence of Sanford Church, he told him that their party would be defeated in that State by 40,000. [Cheers.] Oh! it is not the election, Mr. Train, said Gov. Seymour. "It is not the election." "What is it?" The Governor dodged about as much as McClellan in writing letters. [Laughter and applause.] "Do you mean revolution?" Why, sir, there is no fight in you. [Applause.] There are in this world two bodies, positive and negative, and when revolution comes you will find that the absence of your bodies will be much better and more whole than your presence of mind. [Up-roarious laughter.] You will be, Mr. Seymour, like an Irish friend of mine, who saved his life by putting his breastplate on behind. [Roars of laughter.]

He, the speaker, did not know what to make of such men. He told Barlow that if the nomination of McClellan was not withdrawn he would stump the State against him. [Applause.] He did not be-

long to any party; he was an independent man, above all party, he was for the Union, and it is well that in times such as these we have a few independent men in favor of the Union. [Tremendous applause.] He had telegraphed to-night to Gov. Morton, who has just been re-elected Governor of Indiana, that in Pennsylvania we will swamp the gunboat by 50,000 majority. [Great applause.] That the crew might be saved, but that the leaders would be drowned, for none of them knew how to swim.

What he desired to say, and what he wished to impress upon the minds of all, is this fact, that the present organization of the Democratic party was perfected in England, and thus the country is to be sold out to the Rothschilds if this party is successful. He had said at Chicago that the money that was used in buildings the wigwag at that place was paid by the agent of the Rothschilds. Every paper in England except the Star and Daily News is in favor of McClellan.

What we do must do in earnest. He charged England with making this war, with nominating McClellan, and that Belmont, the agent of Rothschild, is now sending money into Pennsylvania in order that England, by force of circumstances, may escape paying one hundred millions of dollars to America.

Charles H. Porter, of Virginia, State Attorney at Norfolk, has been sentenced to six months' confinement for the use of treasonable language, so says the New York Tribune.

Public Speaking.
Gen. SPEED S. FRY, will address his fellow citizens at the following places and times: Bardonia, October 31; Springfield, November 1; Macon, November 2; Shelbyville, November 4; Frankfort, November 5. Hours of speaking 1½ o'clock P. M. each day. Friends will please give due notice.

Public speaking.
GEORGE M. THOMAS, Elector for Lincoln and Johnson, will speak at Escalopia, November 3d, Hamrick's School House, November 4th, Bankership's, November 5th, Brightman's, November 7th. Speaking at each place at 1 o'clock P. M. H. TAYLOR, McClellan Elector, is invited to attend.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility. For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864—336—tw&wly.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncommon promising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person. That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky. Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis. Terms—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00 Weekly, per year..... 2 00 The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves for satisfaction. A. G. HODGES, Address. Frankfort, Kentucky.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHRYOCK & REA
HAVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Hening & Quinn, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and prompt manner. Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style. They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, Cash. Frankfort, June 22, 1864—335—3m.

High School for Young Ladies, FRANKFORT, KY.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of this School will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embraced in the Course of Instruction. Terms, per session of twenty weeks.....\$20 00 JNO. R. HENDRICK. August 8, 1864—334—twim.

COUGH NO MORE!
TRY
STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLOUS
COUGH BALSAM.

CURE Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent remedy for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally. May 29, 1864—tw&wly—825.

RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 15 years old and is of bright copper color. Says she belongs to E. Herndon, near Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. September 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, 15th September, 1864, a negro girl calling herself LYDIA. She is about 16 or 18 years old, copper color. Says she belongs to Perkins, of Pulaski county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. September 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself NELLY. She is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Says she belongs to Sallie Cuffy, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. Sept. 27, 1864—1m

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th day of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MELLY JANE. Said woman is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Also, her daughter JENNY. Said Jenny is about 16 years old, copper color. They belong to John G. dard, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. Sept. 27, 1864—1m.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

Medical Department.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence on the first Monday in October, 1864, and continue four months. BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Chemistry. THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine. LLEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Medicine. A. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty. LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. GEORGE W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy. THOS. P. SATTERWHITE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. For further information or circular address J. W. BENSON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty. Louisville, Sept. 12, 1864.—tw&wly.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE in the UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND will commence on MONDAY, the 17th of October, 1864, and end on the 1st of March, 1865.

A full Course of Lectures will be given on all the branches as follows:

On Surgery—By Prof. N. R. Smith.
On Chemistry and Pharmacy—By Prof. Wm. A. Aiken.
On Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—By Prof. G. W. Miltenberger.
On Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine and Hygiene—By Prof. Richard McSherry.
On Anatomy and Physiology—By Prof. Christopher Johnston.
On Materia Medica, and Therapeutics—By Prof. Saml. C. Chew.
Practical Anatomy will be taught by James H. Butler, M. D., Demonstrator.
During the continuance of the war, Military Surgery and Military Hygiene will be introduced as a regular part of the course.
Matericulates of this School have access at all times to the wards of the Baltimore Infirmary, where they can witness the performance of all the principal operations in Surgery, and can observe the numerous forms of disease under treatment. The Infirmary is a spacious hospital attached to the Medical School, and it is open to the Students daily throughout the entire year, without any additional charge.
The fees for the full course of Lectures are \$90; for Matriculation, \$5; and for Practical Anatomy, \$10.

GEORGE W. MILTENBERGER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.
Frankfort Commonwealth copy once a week to amount of \$5, and send bill to office of the Daily Gazette, Baltimore, Md. Sept. 19, 1864—372.

DRAFT.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN. STATE OF KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, KY. October 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING IS PUBLISHED FOR the information of all concerned: Men whose names have been drawn in the draft are, from that moment, in military service, unless legally exempt, and this fact they are bound to show.

All men drawn must report to the Board of Enrollment according to their notifications, in default of which they are liable to arrest as deserters and to the consequences thereof, which include liability for the expenses attending the arrest in cases where the prisoner is arrested, after examination, held to service. The Board of Enrollment sits at the Headquarters of the Provost Marshal of the District, he being President of the Board.

In cases where the serving of notices to drafted men within ten days after drawing, has been found impracticable, by reason of forcible resistance, the service of notices as soon as practicable thereafter, is valid.

The civil authorities of the State are requested, by the Provost Marshal, to co-operate with military authorities in arresting all deserters as above described, as well as deserters from the former draft who having failed to report, may be found lurking in the State.

Men who have enlisted after their names have been drawn in the draft, whether notified or not, are in military service under the draft, and not by the enlistment, which is void; they must report to the Board of Enrollment of the District in which they were drawn, and if they desired to continue in the organization they had chosen, they can cause their preference to be ascertained, if practicable, by the commandant of the rendezvous may assign them to such organization.

Commanding officers of regiments and other organizations are desired to furnish, according to their best knowledge or belief, to Provost Marshals of Districts, the names and description of all men who may have enlisted in such organizations after their names had been drawn in the draft, by means of which lists and description Boards of Enrollment may, on comparison with their lists of drafted men, ascertain to which class the men belong.

W. H. SIDELL, Major 15th U. S. Infantry, Act'g Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky. 84—tw.

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large,
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co

District Electors.
First District—N. R. BLACK.
Second District—E. R. WEIR.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES SEXTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America.

It has pleased ALMIGHTY God to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our HEAVENLY FATHER to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the seas with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our workmen in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover, He has pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the LAST THURSDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to ALMIGHTY God, the beneficent CREATOR AND RULER OF THE UNIVERSE; and I do further recommend to my fellow citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the GREAT DISPOSER OF EVENTS for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land, which I have pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Union Mass Meeting at Frankfort, Kentucky.

On Thursday, November 3, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., and also at night, there will be held in Frankfort Ky., a grand Union Mass Meeting by the friends of the Government, to which the loyal people of all parts of Kentucky are cordially invited.

The following eminent men are among the speakers invited, and expected to be present and address the assembled people on that occasion, viz:

Governor Morton, Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Curtis F. Burnam, Hon. Green Clay Smith, Col. W. S. Rankin, Hon. Henry Stanberry, Governor John Brough, Hon. S. P. Chase, Schuyler Colfax, Charles Anderson, William R. Kinney, Hon. Lucien Anderson, W. W. Trimble, Judge Goodloe, M. L. Rice, Hon. Mr. Randall, Hon. Jas. F. Buckner, and Gen. S. S. Fry.

The loyal ladies and gentlemen of the surrounding counties of Shelby, Anderson, Fayette, Woodford, Owen, Henry, Boyle, Mercer, Jessamine, Oldham, Scott and Harrison, are especially urged to attend this reunion, as they can do so with but little inconvenience or expense.

Let us carry the Capital of our State for the Union ticket; we ought to do so, and there are good reasons for believing that by a vigorous campaign we can do so. Our ranks are daily increasing, while the enemies of the Government are daily diminishing. One more charge, and the victory is ours.

On the 24th October, the opponents of the New Constitution of Maryland, just adopted by a vote of the people of that State, applied to the Superior Court of Baltimore for a mandamus, directing Governor Bradford to throw out the vote of the soldiers on the New Constitution. The petition was refused, and the case was carried to the Court of Appeals. The soldiers don't vote anywhere, to suit the Copperheads, and hence the efforts to prevent them from voting at all. The Copperheads are equally opposed to their fighting, and hence they rejoice in military disasters. But they have had nothing in this line to rejoice over, lately.

Guerrillas Around.

We understand that guerrillas make the neighborhood of Stamping Ground a rendezvous, and that from five to thirty visit that point frequently. On the 27th October, five passed there on a marauding tour. Among other depredations they committed was to steal a negro and two horses from R. A. Alexander, one of the horses was a stallion for which Mr. A. has refused \$15,000. Afterwards at different points on the Versailles turnpike they stopped Messrs. Ed. Keenon, Chuch Bailey, Perry, Collins, and others of this city and vicinity, and robbed them of what money they had, watches, &c. From Mr. Keenon they took a mare and an overcoat and \$15. Shortly afterward, Mr. Alexander with several men came along in pursuit of the marauders, and some of the party got near enough to fire upon them. After several shots were fired, one of the rebels slipped off his horse and took to a corn field, leaving his horse, saddle, a pistol, several blankets, an overcoat, &c., in the possession of the pursuers. About this time the negro they had taken from Mr. Alexander's got away from them, and brought back to Mr. Keenon his mare and overcoat. Mr. Alexander's party followed the marauders to the river at Clifton, where the rebels crossed in the ferryboat. Having got safely over they called to Mr. Alexander to come on and get his horse. Being unable to get across the pursuers returned. The guerrilla party we understand was under the command of a man named James Davis. The horse captured from the band we understand belongs to a lady in Scott.

Capital Hotel.

We would call the attention of our readers to the following from the "Danville Tribune." Mr. Akin formerly resided at that place: THE CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT.—This is one of the finest Hotels in the State. It was built a few years ago by the city, at a cost of over \$100,000. It contains about 130 rooms, is lighted by gas, heated by a furnace, and has modern improvements are attached to this establishment. It has been sold to Mr. J. B. Akin, of this place. We know Mr. A. and with confidence can say the citizens will have a No. 1 Hotel, and everybody who stops (which will be a goodly number) at the House, will find everything that the country affords, and a clever host. We will doubtless give him a call next winter.

Letter from Gen. Sherman.

On the 20th September the New York Herald, a McClellan organ, published this paragraph: "But we have heard a statement relative to a private letter from Gen. Sherman containing the following words, or words to this effect: 'I believe that ninety-nine out of every hundred soldiers in this army'—the late army of Atlanta—"would vote for Gen. McClellan, whether with or without my consent; but if my influence can suffice to make the hundredth man cast his vote the same way it shall not be wanting." This report we give as one known to us to be prevalent in army circles, but without vouching for its accuracy."

John C. Hamilton, Esq., immediately transmitted the paragraph to Gen. Sherman with the remarks:

"I feel that an expression of opinion by you, contradictory of the inclosed statement, in a form avoiding everything personal, would be of importance."

In response to this Mr. Hamilton received the following:—

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, KINGSTON, GEO., October 11, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: There is not one word of truth in the paragraph you sent me cut from the New York Herald of September 20. I never thought, said or wrote that McClellan would get "ninety-nine out of every hundred" votes in the army. I am as ignorant of the political bias of the men of this army, as you are at a distance of a thousand miles, and I would as soon think of tampering with a soldier's religion as with his preference for men. I have not and shall not influence a vote in the coming struggle. I believe Mr. Lincoln has done the best he could.

With respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

John Hamilton, Esq.

Vallandigham supports McClellan, and Vallandigham, on the 14th of January, 1863, said:

"I had rather my right arm were plucked from its socket and cast into eternal burnings, than with my convictions, to have thus defiled my soul with the guilt or moral perjury!"

I did not support the war, and to-day I bless God that not the smell of so much as one drop of its blood is upon my garments!"

Vallandigham has always acted on the side of the rebels, and has thrown as far as he was able, every obstruction in the way of the Union cause. No Union man will controvert that fact.

Gov. Bramlette supports McClellan, and yet Gov. Bramlette said, in his inaugural address:

"Kentucky will not affiliate with those at home, or in other States, whose manifest object is, under the presence of opposition to war measures, to cover their real purpose of crippling the energies of our Government, paralyzing its arm of just defense, and forwarding the aims of the rebellion."

Well now the Governor is affiliating with Vallandigham, Pendleton, the Woods, and the Seymours of other States, and with Wickliffe, Powell, Wolfe, and others in this State, in support of the Chicago nominees and the platform upon which that convention put its nominees, whose real purpose has ever been to cripple the energies of the Government, paralyze its arm of just defense and forward the aims of the rebellion. He is doing that very thing. But Kentucky is not and will not. The State now, as well as when the Governor spoke for her, refuses any such affiliation. She is going to show her detestation of any such affiliation by voting for Lincoln and Johnson, while the Governor may vote for the disunion platform and the anti-Union nominees.

Is he the same pure Christian.

About the middle of May, 1864, the following appeared as an editorial article in the Louisville Journal:

A very able and distinguished military man, an honest citizen of Kentucky, left the State at the beginning of the rebellion, and accepted a high position in the Confederate service. He is in that service now. He has a family in Kentucky, and of course he has no means of supporting it. His family must necessarily depend on its own exertions. His eldest son, a young married man of fine intelligence, a pure Christian, and a gentleman amply competent to fill in the best manner a situation as a clerk in any house of business, desires and needs such a situation. He cannot support his family without a salary of a hundred dollars per month.

Now, if any individual or firm wishes the services of such a true young gentleman, as we have mentioned, let the application be made to us, or to the first three letters of the alphabet, to our care, or at the postoffice.

In the Journal of October 27, 1864, the following editorial appeared. Is the chief personage referred to in each article the same pure Christian?

AFFAIRS IN HENRY COUNTY.—AN OUTRAGE.—It appears to be the general impression, that the guerrillas have departed from Henry county, and no trouble from plundering bands is now experienced by the citizens. We are informed that this is a mistake. There is no doubt that Jesse and a portion of his men have left for "paria unknown," yet the county is still overrun by thieving gangs. There are said to be some two hundred men scattered throughout that section of the country engaged in acts of pillage, who acknowledge John Marshall as their chief. It is believed in Newcastle that Jesse's sudden departure from the State was caused by a Colonel Giltner, of the rebel army, who was commissioned by General Forrest to look after rebel bands in Kentucky, and urge upon them the necessity of joining the Confederate forces at the front without delay. In all probability we will not hear of Jesse's exploits in the State again for some time.

He is moving with the evident intention of joining Forrest, and, perhaps, by this time, is south of the Tennessee river. John Marshall is surrounded by a set of desperadoes, and he is a disgrace to the name he bears. Last week he was guilty of one of those barbarous acts that belong to a darker age. A gentleman in Henry county, by the name of Thomas, had employed several negroes to cut up his corn. A general justification was to be had at night, and the negroes from the neighborhood were invited to attend a corn-cutting by the light of the moon. While two darkies were on their way to Mr. Thomas's field, singing as it is customary for negroes to do in the country, John Marshall, surrounded by eight of his most desperate followers, suddenly appeared in the road and commanded the two sable individuals to come to a halt. One of them attempted to escape, and was fired upon twice, both shots taking effect. He ran toward Mr. Henry's house, and, on reaching the yard, fell a corpse.

The other negro backed into a fence-corner and piteously begged for his life, telling the outlaws that he would accompany them and do any thing they asked of him if they would not kill him. Marshall turned a deaf ear to his pleadings, and drawing a revolver fired six shots at the frightened African, each ball passing through the body. He then sprang from his horse, dragged the dead body into the road, and stamped the head and face into a jelly. The following morning he breakfasted at a gentleman's house in the vicinity, and, before sitting down to the table, he boasted of the perpetration of this cowardly murder and inhuman outrage. The blood was still upon his garments and hands, and he referred to the dark stains with a smile of grim satisfaction. He asserted that he fired the two shots at the negro who attempted to escape, and hoped that he had killed him. The lady, at whose house Marshall was an unwelcome guest, reproved him for his cruelty, and several of his men did the same thing. He laughed over it as if it was a matter of but little moment, and simply an every-day transaction. We are well aware that many of the friends of young Marshall will be surprised to read this statement, and, perhaps, now feel inclined to question the veracity of the same. For the sake of humanity we would wish that the charges were devoid of truth; but they are made by a responsible gentleman, one fully conversant with all the incidents related, and he assures us that they are true. Such open lawlessness and depravity of heart will sooner or later meet the demands of justice, and the retribution will be terrible.

A few days since the Louisville Journal cautioned its anti-Union readers against telegraphic dispatches which, it said, might report frauds, etc. Was the Journal aware of the rascality being perpetrated by the New York State Agents [who are all Chicagoans] upon the soldiers' votes, and thus put in a warning beforehand to break the force of any disclosure that might take place? We have heretofore informed our readers that the soldiers' voting law of New York provides that each soldier shall inclose his ballot in a sealed envelope previous to election day, and the envelope being sent to the writer's place of residence is deposited for him by proxy in the ballot-box.

A State Agent is sent to each Division of the Army to collect these enveloped ballots, and see that they are properly sent to the place where the soldiers respectively reside. These State Agents are all appointed by Gov. Seymour, who was President of the anti-Union Convention which nominated McClellan and Pendleton, and it is the half-crazy tool of Fernando Wood, Ben. Wood, Dean Richmond, Vallandigham, and that class of traitors. To what scoundrels this duty was assigned by Gov. Seymour, our readers will see by the subjoined telegrams:

Washington, Oct. 26.—The startling discovery has been made that enormous frauds have been committed in receiving the soldiers' vote of New York. This vote, it should be understood, differs from the votes of the soldiers in most other States in being by proxy. The soldier seals up his ballot and transmits it to his county at home to be cast for him on the proper day. It has been discovered that a system of wholesale tampering with these soldier's ballots, after they have been sealed up, has been inaugurated,—the envelopes have been heated till the mucilage melted and became unsealed. The Lincoln ballots were then taken out and

McClellan ballots substituted, and the envelopes sealed up again. The extent of the fraud is not yet ascertained, but some thousands of ballots are said to have been thus opened. Suspicion rests, among others, upon Gov. Seymour's State agents here. Gen. Doubleday's Military Commission is ordered to investigate the matter forthwith. The affair proves a decided sensation in political circles.

Washington, October 27.—The New York State Agent in this city was arrested to-day, and his office closed.

Albany, October 27.—The following dispatch, addressed to the Executive Department here, was received to-day:

Baltimore, October 27.—To Moses J. Ferry: The State Agents at Baltimore, Edward Donahue, Jr., of Albany, Peter Kirby, of Lewis county, and Dr. Jones, of New York City, voting agents, have been arrested by the Provost Marshal, who also closed the New York State Agency.

STEPHEN MAXON, Surgeon.

Gov. Seymour is in Buffalo, and the telegram has been sent to him.

New York, October 27.—Moses J. Ferry, New York State Agent at Baltimore, arrested on the charge of forging soldiers' votes, has made a full confession. He acknowledges forging of large numbers, and gives the names of parties who assisted him. Several prominent persons are said to be implicated, but their names are not given.

To what schemes will the McClellanites resort to break the force of this exposure of their frauds?

Working Men, Read and Reflect, and then Vote.

We call the attention of working men, of farmers, inventors, clerks and teachers, in a word to all who make their living by work, to the following views of rebel papers and leaders.

The Richmond Examiner wrote not long ago:

"We have got to hate everything with the prefix 'free'; from free negroes down and up, through the whole catalogue. Free farms, free labor, free society, free will, free thinking, free children and free schools, all belong to the same brood of damnable lies. But the worst of all these abominations, is the modern system of free schools. We abominate the system, because the schools are free."

The Muscogee (Alabama) Herald wrote: "Free society! We sickened of the name. What is it but a conglomeration of greasy mechanics, filthy operatives, small-fisted farmers, and moon-struck theorists? All the Northern States are devoid of society fitted for well-bred gentlemen. The prevailing class meets with is that of mechanic struggling to be genteel, and small farmers who do their own drudgery; and yet who are hardly fit for association with a gentleman's body servant [slave]. This is your free society!"

The Richmond Enquirer declares that the rebellion of slaveholders was justifiable, because

"The experiment of universal liberty has failed. The evils of free society are insufferable and impracticable in the long run. It is everywhere starving, demoralized, and insurrectionary. Policy and humanity alike forbid the extension of its evils to new peoples and coming generations. Thus, free society must fall and give way to slave society, a social system old as the world and universal as man."

Howell Cobb, of Georgia, one of the leaders in the rebellious movement, advocated the enslavement of all workingmen and women:

"There is, perhaps, no solution of the great problem of reconciling the interests of labor and capital, so as to protect each from the encroachments and oppressions of the other, so simple as slavery. By making the laborer himself capital, the conflict ceases and the interests become identical."

These are the men whom the anti-Union Chicago party would require us to sue for peace on any terms, and by whose will they are willing that this country should be governed.

Workingmen, are you ready for this? Will you bow down to the behests of those who thus insult and despise you, and who place even the negro above you? By voting for the Chicago platform with its nominees, McClellan and Pendleton, you answer, Yes! By voting for Lincoln and Johnson, you answer, No; and assert your freedom and manhood.

Soldiers Voting in the State.

For the benefit and information of the Kentucky Soldiers in this State, we publish the following Circular:

COMMONWEALTH OF KY., OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 10th, 1864.

The attention of the qualified voters of this State, in actual military service of the United States or of this State, who may be in the State on the day of the next Presidential election, is called to the following clause of Chapter 572 of an Act passed by the last General Assembly:

"That all qualified voters of this State, who shall be in the military service of the United States or of this State, either within this State or without the same, on the day of the next Presidential election, shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage at the election to be held pursuant to law, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November next, for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, at any voting precinct in this State, whether resident therein or not."

By which it will be perceived that all soldiers of this State, who are qualified voters, are authorized to vote at any precinct where they may be within the State; and those out of the State will vote in camp, to whom Forms and Instructions have been sent.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

We also call attention to the 8th section of the Soldiers' voting law:

General Orders!!

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KY., Lexington, Ky., October 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

It has come to the knowledge of the General Commanding that persons, in this Military District, in public speeches and otherwise, are encouraging their partisans to go to the polls armed at the ensuing election, under the false pretense that the military meditate illegal interference.

A more effectual means of inciting the large rebel element in our midst to acts of violence, and of deterring peaceable and orderly citizens from attending the polls, could not be well devised.

The Commanding General is resolved, so far as the means at his disposal will allow, to have a fair and free election, and to this end every aid will be afforded to the officers of the election in enforcing the State laws upon the subject, both as to the admission of qualified voters and the exclusion of those who are disqualified.

The rebel element in our midst, whether resident or sojourning from other States has no right to interfere in our elections; and those who are known as adherents of the cause of the rebellion will not be permitted to indulge in seditious discussions, attend political meetings or the places of voting on election day. They must remain quiet or leave the State. The Act of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, of March 11, 1862, must be the test of political rights to all such; and neither false oaths or the culpable connivance of partisan officers of elections will shield from punishment those who violate it.

The following is the Act of the Legislature above referred to:

"An act to amend Chapter 15, of the Revised Statutes, entitled Citizens, Expatriation and Aliens."

"SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c.: That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or enter into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having heretofore entered such service of either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in such service after this Act takes effect, or shall take up and continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor shall he again be a citizen, except by permission of the Legislature by general or special statute."

"SEC. 2. That whenever a person attempts, or is called on to exercise any of the Constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negate, on oath, the expatriation provided in the first section of this Act, and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege."

"SEC. 3. This Act to be of force in thirty days from and after its passage."

All acts voluntarily done by a citizen, and designed or intended by him to aid or assist those in arms, against the United States, or State of Kentucky, are embraced by the Statute.

"Aid and assistance" may be given to those in arms by words as well as acts, as, for instance, by giving valuable information, persuading and inducing persons to enlist in the rebel service &c.

It is perfectly easy for discreet and patriotic officers of the election to distinguish, under the terms of this law, legal from disfranchised voters. Those officers, and not suspected persons applying to vote, are the judges, both of the sense of the oath to be administered, of the proper questions to be put and answered, and of the legal effect of the facts disclosed.

Officers within this command will promptly arrest every one violating this order; and citizens are requested to communicate infractions of it to the nearest military authority.

By command of BREVET MAJ. GEN. S. G. BURBRIDGE. J. B. DICKSON, Capt. and A. A. G.

Oct. 31st, 1864.—to.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KY., Lexington, Ky., Oct. 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

The irregular bands of armed men within our lines, disconnected from the rebel army, who prowl through the country, and subsist by preying upon the property of citizens, and of the Government, are guerrillas, and will hereafter be treated as such.

They are here without an idea of permanent occupancy, or with a reasonable hope of seriously injuring our communications. They form no part of the organized army of the rebellion, and when captured are not entitled to the treatment prescribed for regular soldiers, but by the laws of war they have forfeited their lives.

Frequent robberies and murders, committed by these outlaws, demand that the laws of war be stringently meted out to them.

Hereafter no guerrillas will be received as prisoners, and any officer who may capture such, and extend to them the courtesies due prisoners of war, will be held accountable for disobedience of orders.

By command of BREVET MAJ. GEN. S. G. BURBRIDGE, J. BATES DICKSON, Capt. and A. A. G.

Official: October 31st-373.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 31st day of Oct., 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Bartlett, A. J. (2) Hold, J. R.
Billard, J. D. Jones, James L.
Brown, J. S. Pauline
Bueso, John Miller, Olmstead
Dixon, Mrs. Nancy McDonald, W. H.
Fletcher, Mrs. Annie McKimner, Jacob
Gall, Miss Leomy Kaul, Leo
Hawkins, Miss Ellen Sanders, Mrs. Matilda
Hawkins, Charles W. Sanders, Mrs. Maria
Hawkins, Eda Spicer, Elizabeth F.
Hawkins, Miss Malvina Slickney, Mrs. Mary A.
Harman, Dr. Charles Slusher, Mrs. Bell
Huse, George C. Tefferteller, Geo. W.
Holl, Ben. Thompson, J. C.
Huntley, Priscilla Vowel, Cylas
Huntley, L. C. Wayt, M. R.
Howard, Mrs. Matilda Wash, Thomas

Persons calling for any of the above letter, will please say "advertised" and give date of lists. Office open from 7½ o'clock, A. M., until 5 P. M.

Oct. 31, 1864.—17-372.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

M'KINLEY OIL COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 2.

Commissioner's Notice.

John H. Vaughan, Administrator of Elizabeth Ward, deceased, Plaintiff, vs. Elizabeth Ward's heirs and creditors, Defendants.

Petition in Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned Master Commissioner for settlement, all persons having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Ward deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the 26th day of November next, for settlement, otherwise, they will be barred.

G. W. GWIN, Commissioner. Franklin Circuit Court.

To the Creditors of Thos. S. Page.

THE Circuit Court at its October term made this order:— It is ordered that the Trustee loan to the creditors respectively, whose debts are fully and satisfactorily proven herein, an amount of the money on hand, as shown by his report aforesaid, on their respective bonds with good security not exceeding one-third each of the principal of their respective claims, payable one day after date, and report the same to this court. Bonds will be prepared for those who hold such claims and choose to take the money.

A. W. DUDLEY, Assignee and Trustee of T. S. Page. Oct. 31, 1864.—tw3v.

SHULTZE & BROTHER'S EXCELSIOR

New Music Store!

We have a large stock of BRADBURY PIANOS, CABINET ORGANS AND SHEET MUSIC, —ALSO— SABBATH SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS, GLEE BOOKS, &c.

Which we offer for sale at reasonable prices. We shall shortly receive a large stock of other musical instruments and musical merchandise generally.

Our store is now at No. 4, Higgins Block, Main Street, next door to Sumner, & Co's Sewing Machine Establishment.

SCHULTZE & BRO. LEXINGTON, KY.

October 7, 1864.—4tw.—

Frankfort Commonwealth, publish 4 times and send bill to this office for collection.—Lex. Union-st.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 6.

NEW YORK, October 5, 1864.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. for the month of September has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, 81 JOHN STREET, New York, on and after October 7, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer. Oct. 21st 1864.—tw6t.

Posting Notice.

Franklin County, Ky.

TAKEN up as a stray by T. S. Johnson, living in Frankfort, Ky., ONE BAY MULE COLT, with black legs, 4 feet high, supposed to be seven or eight months old, no other bands or marks perceivable. Valued by the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for said County, to forty dollars. Witness my hand, this 18th day of Oct., 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. E. C. October 19th, 1864. w4t.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM CO. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 1.

NEW YORK, October 5, 1864.

THE Trustees of the CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. for the month of September, payable October 31, at the Office of the Company, No. 81, John St., New York, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW

FRANKFORT, KY. OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. (April 7, 1862-4).

WARNER, DENTAL SURGEON. FRANKFORT, KY. OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1863-4.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. OFFICE—West Side St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets. COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860-4.

J. H. KINKEAD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALLATIN, MO. PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office open stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office, May 6, 1857-4.

LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY. PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and the Circuit Courts of the State.

Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4.

JAMES SPEED, WM. F. BARRETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LOUISVILLE, KY. HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Ballitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the name of JAMES SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Courts of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. (Jan. 17, '62-1)*

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY. WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 16, 1863-4.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE, BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office. E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE, WILL practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts. Offices—Frankfort and Danville. Sept. 14, 1863-4.

J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON, FRANKFORT, KY. Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a safe and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-4.

Kentucky River Coal. I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market prices. All orders will be promptly filled for my point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. Feb. 2, 1864.

L. WEITZEL, V. BERBERICH, WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS. WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash. Their business room is on Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice. August 3, 1863-4.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and a sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor. E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. PAIGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION. He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or swelling in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-54s.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARRIS, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 160 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. June 27, 1864-336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE. The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against Thos. J. O'Neil and others, Defts. In Equity.

IN pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, being Court day, on credits of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wine Store, being the corner main Lick river at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WANDELOHR, Commissioner. FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-536-6tw3w.

TATE OF KENTUCKY, SS. FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864. ohn W. Sanders, Plaintiff, against William Sanders, Letitia Sanders, Henry Sanders, Alexander Sanders, and Tilmann Sanders, heirs at law of William Sanders, Sr., Defendants.

THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a division of lands which belonged to William Sanders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that Alexander Sanders and Tilmann Sanders, two of the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky. It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid application be published in the newspaper called the Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Kentucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said non residents notice of said application; that they may appear thereat.

THOS. N. LINSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff. A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C. July 20, 1864-346-1w4w3w.

NEW ENGLAND Fire & Marine Insurance Compy OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. GEO. W. GWIN, Agent. Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

Diarrhoea AND FLUX! STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS! You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, on April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle. May 25, 1864-w4twly-32s.

FAMILY DYE COLORS. Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Green, Blue, Red, Yellow, Orange, Purple, Brown, Grey, White, and all shades of colors. For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Hosiery, Drapery, Ribbons, Boots, Nets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Hosiery, Drapery, Ribbons, Boots, Nets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye other others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 200 Broadway, Boston. For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Nov. 25, 1863-wly.

NOTICE. THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL, on the 27th of July, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130 pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith, of St. Louis county, Missouri.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C. July 28, 1864-1m-164s.

H. SAMUEL, CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT. Rooms under Commonwealth Office. If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP. Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING. GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, and mustaches colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken county, on the 27th of July, 1864, a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C. July 16, 1864-1m-344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY. A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

His CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms. Frankfort, March 23, 1863-4.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL UNIONIST. THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky, and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance, \$20 00 Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us? Address: GEO. W. & J. S. B. LEWIS, Lexington, Kentucky. March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL UNION PRESS. A DAILY NEWSPAPER To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of mortification, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without belief or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be carried on, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means necessary to suppress the rebellion. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we are to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The role of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guaranty—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS. To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week. To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year. L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES. WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of cases attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. H. Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received from the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers, for or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. J. W. GRAHAM & CO., No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. August 26, 1863-w4twly.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE



On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act of the Legislature, to regulate the Agency of Foreign Insurance Companies, approved 3d March, 1858.

THE name of the corporation is AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS. Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18. Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 48. Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 124,273 40.

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 44,000 44,000 00. Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 13,000 00.

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,025 00. Cleveland & T. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,000 00.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh, R. R., 3d Mt. Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 36,500 00. Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (Gt. Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 39,250 00.

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (3d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00. P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 57,000 00.

Buffalo, New York & Erie, R. R., Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000 18,300 00. Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 39,140 00.

N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 30,000 33,000 00. Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,600 00.

Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,240 00. N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00.

Wabash Valley, Michigan, & Erie, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,000 00. Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,500 00.

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00. Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 56,000 00.

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,420 00. Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 21,000 21,000 00.

Town of Hartford Bonds, [1853 & 1855] 6 per cent, annual interest, 60,000 65,400 00. New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 75,000 81,750 00.

United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 196,000 196,000 00. United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 182,500 191,625 00.

United States (5-20s) Coupon Bonds 1852, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 169,000 172,380 00. Connecticut State Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 200,000 200,000 00.

Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00. R. I. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00.

Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 110,000 00. Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 11,000 00.

Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,250 00. N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,000 00.

N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 31,000 34,720 00. Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000 60,920 00.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1863, 1864, 20,000 21,200 00. 300 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 110,000 00.

300 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 30,000 33,600 00. 107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 16,050 00.

50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00. 50 Shares Citizens Bk. Stock, 5,000 5,000 00. 50 Shares Stafford Bk. Stock, 5,000 5,000 00.

36 Shares Eagle Bk. Stock, 1,800 1,800 00. 200 Shares Revere Bk. Stock, 20,000 21,600 00. 100 Shares First National Bank Bk. Stock, 10,000 11,500 00.

200 Shares Bk. of the State of N. Y. Stock, 20,000 15,000 00. 100 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, 10,000 15,000 00.

400 Shares Farmers and Merchants Bk. Stock, Phil. Pa. Co. Stock, Hartford, Conn., 40,000 71,000 00. 440 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 44,000 53,680 00.

300 Shares Phoenix Bk. Stock, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 35,550 00. 250 Shares State Bk. Stock, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 33,750 00.

150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk. Stock, Hartford, Conn., 7,500 12,000 00. 140 Shares Aetna Bk. Stock, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,840 00.

100 Shares Bank of Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,900 00. 100 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 22,800 00.

100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,400 00. 200 Shares Nat. Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 11,800 00.

300 Shares Dutchess & Dr. vers Bk. Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00. 100 Shares Hanover Bk. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,700 00.

100 Shares City Bk. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 15,000 00. 200 Shares Bk. of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 22,600 00.

100 Shares Bank of Comth Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,500 00. 400 Shares Importers and Traders Bk. Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 33,000 00.

100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,500 00. 200 Shares Market Bk. Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,000 00.

1200 Shares Mechanics Bk. Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 34,200 00. 200 Shares Merchants Ex. Bk. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,200 00.

320 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000 48,000 00. 400 Shares Manhattan Co. Bk. Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 27,000 00.

300 Shares Nassau Bk. Stock, New York City, 30,000 31,800 00. 200 Shares North River Bk. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 11,000 00.

300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 36,000 00. 200 Shares North American Bk. Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 22,400 00.

200 Shares Bank of the Republic Bk. Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,000 00. 400 Shares Ocean Bk. Stock, New York City, 20,000 18,400 00.

400 Shares Peoples Bk. Stock, New York City, 10,000 10,500 00. 500 Shares Phoenix Bk. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 11,200 00.

400 Shares Union Bank Bk. Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 24,000 00. 150 Shares N. Y. Ins. and Trust Co. Bk. Stock, N. Y. City, 15,000 30,000 00.

100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 19,000 00. Total assets of Company, \$3,401,938 56.

LIABILITIES. The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None. Losses adjusted and due, None. Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proof, 132,625 02.

All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c. 200 00. Total liabilities, \$128,303 52.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the Aetna Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Aetna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President. LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary. Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 24th day of July, 1864.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace. No. 20, Renewal.] AUDITOR'S OFFICE. FRANKFORT KY., July 24, 1864.

This is to certify, that DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the Agency of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and that having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written. W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor. August 8, 1864-354-w4tw.

NOTICE. THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, Kentucky, on the 27th day of July, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MARTHA. Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Said negro woman is about 24 years of age, of a copper color, weighs about 175 pounds, about 5 feet six inches high, and was arrested in Franklin county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. CRAIK, J. F. C. July 28, 1864-1m-164s.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads. On and after Monday, Oct 17, 1864, EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sundays) at 5:35 A. M., and arrives at Lexington at 7:10 P. M.